

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Fresh Eggs Are Easy and Lower, 31 @ 32c Per Dozen

BUTTER SUPPLIES ARE LARGE

And Prices Run from 29c for Dairy to 31c for Creamery.

Barre, Vt., Feb. 9, 1916.
Fresh eggs are easy and lower. Butter supplies large. Wholesale quotations:
Dressed pork—9c.
Veals—Fancy, 12c.
Lamb—16c.
Poultry—17@18c.
Roasting chickens—20c.
Fresh eggs—31@32c.
Butter—Creamery 31c, dairy 29c.
Potatoes—\$1.10@1.15 bushel.

RICKER'S MARKET REPORT.
Small Receipts in All Lines Except Poultry and Calves.
St. Johnsbury, Feb. 9.—Reports at W. A. Ricker's market for the week ending Feb. 7 include:
Poultry—200, 10@12c.
Lamb—3@7c.
Hogs—125, 6@7c.
Cattle—80, 3@6c.
Calves—310, 3@5c.
Milk Cows—30, \$60@80.

IN BOSTON MARKET.
Not Much Snap to Butter Market—Egg Prices Remain Firm.

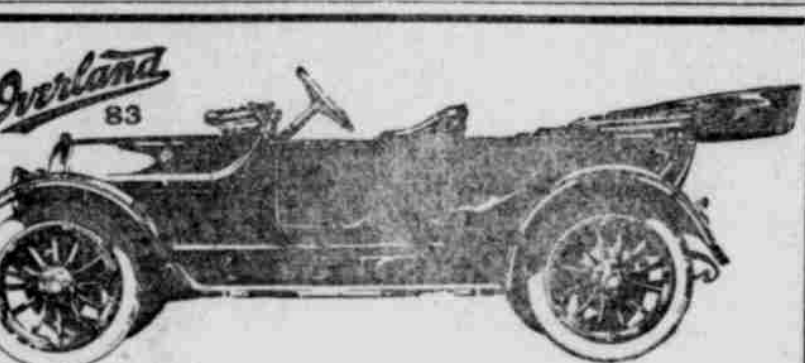
Boston, Feb. 9.—There is not a great demand for butter locally, buyers merely covering their immediate needs in the belief that prices are more likely to go down than up in the near future. Prices, however, hold up under the influence of fairly strong advices from the outside market, which are in turn influenced by weather conditions in the important producing section. The cheese market shows little activity and is not over and above steady; local wants are restricted by high prices, while a scarcity of steamer space keeps down the export demand. The egg market is firm, as supplies are still barely sufficient for wants and weather reports suggest that another cold snap is on the way.

Jobbing quotations:
Butter—Fancy northern creamery, tubs 33½@34c, boxes 34@35c, prints 35@35½c; fancy western creamery, 32½@33c; fancy storage creamery 30½@31c; good to choice creamery 29@30c, fair to good 27@28c.
Cheese—New York twins, fancy 18½@19c, fair to good 17@18c, Young American 20@21½c.
Eggs—Fancy henery 39@40c, choice eastern 37@38c, fresh western extras 37@38c, prime firsts 35@36c, firsts 34@35c, storage extras 25@26c, firsts 23@24c.

CLEANSER YOUR HAIR MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL, THICK, GLOSSY, WAVY

Try This! All Dandruff Disappears and Hair Stops Coming Out

Surely try a "Danderine hair cleanser" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, luster and luxuriance.
Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair. Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.
You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.—Adv.



\$695 f. o. b. factory
Roadster—\$675 f. o. b. factory
Specifications
35 H. P. 106-in. Wheel Base
33x4 Dem. Rim One-Man Top
5-Bearing Crank Shaft
Call and get demonstration
H. F. CUTLER & SON,
Barre, Vt., Phone 402-3 Write for Catalogue

DIZZINESS, CONSTIPATION

bad taste in the mouth, despondency or "the blues," and other miserable ailments, call attention to the liver. It is torpid. Take Hood's Pills—they rouse the liver and relieve all liver ills. They are the old and favorite family cathartic. Purely vegetable. Gentle and thorough. 25c. All druggists.

MILLIONS USE IT TO STOP A COLD

"Pape's Cold Compound" Ends Severe Colds or Grippe in Few Hours

Relief comes instantly.
A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken will end grippe misery and break up a severe cold, either in the head, chest, body or limbs. It promptly opens clogged-up nostrils and air passages in the head, stops nasty discharge or nose running, relieves sick headache, dizziness, feverishness, sore throat, sneezing, soreness and stiffness. Don't stay stuffed-up! Quit blowing and sniffling! Ease your throbbing head! Nothing else in the world gives such prompt relief as "Pape's Cold Compound," which costs only 25 cents at any drug store. It acts without assistance, tastes nice, causes no inconvenience. Be sure you get the genuine.—Adv.

HANDLING SUGAR PROBLEM.

Germany Proposes to Increase Price to Encourage Production.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—An increase in the maximum wholesale price of sugar beets from 35 pfennings per hundred-weight to 1.35 or even 1.50 is held to be necessary if production is to be encouraged sufficiently to insure a normal crop in 1916. Representatives of the sugar industry, and of agriculture in general, gathered recently in the ministry of the interior to discuss the sugar beet problem. According to the best obtainable estimates, the 1916 sugar production from the beet crop will total only 30 million hundred-weight, as against a normal production of from 30 to 55 million hundred-weight.

The reason for the decreased production lies primarily in the high price of grain. Farmers find it more profitable to plant their farms to wheat than to beets because the wheat brings them higher prices. Therefore, if beets are to be grown again, the price for them must be increased. Many of the sugar representatives pleaded for a maximum price of 1.60 marks or even two marks per hundred-weight. It was pointed out that the cost of labor has greatly increased and that many other fixed charges that enter into the production of sugar from beets have gone up. The majority of those present at the meeting, however, agreed that a maximum price of 1.50 was sufficient to induce increased planting of sugar beets, to a point whereby about 40 million hundred-weight would be raised in all probability. This new price, it is proposed, will become effective Sept. 1, 1916, or before the crop is harvested. The 40 million hundred-weight, it is believed, will be amply sufficient for all of Germany's needs.

The proposed increase in the price of sugar beets will cause a corresponding increase in the price of raw sugar. It now is controlled by a maximum price of 12 marks per hundred-weight, and will go up to at least 15 marks.

SOLDIERS' WILLS.

Make Hard Legal Problems to Solve in Germany.

Berlin, Feb. 9.—Questions of the validity of soldiers' wills, generally made in the field and often in the form of letters home, have given the civil courts some hard nuts to crack. In more than one case the perfectly patent intention of the devisor has had to be ignored because he did not know how to draw up a binding document.
Two such cases have just been passed upon, and the verdicts have been opposed to each other through sheer accident. The first is that of a soldier who wrote from the trenches of France to his fiancée telling her that if he should fall he wanted her to have one half of his property. He sent a second letter to her parents which he signed "Your Son Fritz." The first was signed "Your true Fritz."

By accident rather than by design he wrote out in one of the letters his full name and address to indicate how letters to him should be made out. The court held that this accidental insertion of the full name legally established the identity of the testator, as his signature did not, and therefore upheld the validity of the letter-will.

A similar case went the other way because the letter was signed only by a Christian name. A mother sued in behalf of her daughter for half of a fallen soldier's estate, on the basis of a letter signed only "Heinrich" and not dated from any definite place. Though there seemed to be no moral doubt of Heinrich's intentions, the court ruled against his fiancée.

BETTER PLAY BY SPAULDING

Enabled Local High School to Defeat Montpelier High, 48 to 19

TEAM WORK SHOWED BIG IMPROVEMENT

A Large Crowd of Rooters Helped to Encourage Barre Boys

Spaulding gave an exhibition of first-class basketball last evening when she won over the Montpelier high school team at the Spaulding gymnasium by the score of 48 to 19.

The game was the local boys' almost from the blowing of the referee's whistle, for the first basket of the game was caged by Mann and was followed soon after by two more contributed by Carroll and Nichols. These three men secured all the points for their team during the period with six, three and two baskets, respectively. Montpelier's only points were secured by a floor basket each from Clark and Jangraw and a free throw by Clark. The passing of the Spaulding five throughout this half was excellent and the teamwork exhibited throughout the whole game was a revelation to the rooters, who have seen no such exhibition on the floor this season. The throws were accurate and were received with little fumbling. Signals at the toss-up seemed to work well for the Barre team, but if the Capital city team had any they were ineffective. The score at the end of the first period stood 22 to 5 in Spaulding's favor.

Coming back on the floor in the face of such a handicap the Montpelier team seemed discouraged from the start of the last period, though Captain Gross and his running mate, Clark, both did their best to revive the spirit of the team. Each secured a fine shot from the center of the floor and Gross caged two in addition, while Clark did his share with four fouls successfully caged. Jangraw also secured a basket from the floor in this period, but these represented a total of the points gained by the visitors during the half. Montpelier had two fouls called on her in the final period, these two being all the penalties inflicted on her during the game. The members of the Spaulding team all scored during the period, Mann securing three, Carroll and Nichols four each and the other two men one each. The score for the half was Spaulding 26, Montpelier 14.

The last evening, it is safe to say, was at least in part due to the large and enthusiastic crowd of Spaulding supporters present. They began to stream in at the opening of the doors and by 8 o'clock seats and standing room alike were filled. The Spaulding rooters gave the team the support it deserves and the results of the game should point out to them the value of such support.

A bonfire in the City square and a torchlight procession, with frequent cheers for the various men in the team who made such rejoicing possible were after-effects of the game.
The summary:
Spaulding. Montpelier.
Carroll, rf. Mann, lg. Pape
Mann, lf. Nichols, rg. Smith
Nichols, c. Jangraw
Densmore, rg. Clark
Geals, lg. Gross
Score—Spaulding 48, Montpelier 19. Baskets from floor—Mann 9, Carroll 7, Nichols 6, Geals, Densmore, Gross 3, Clark 2, Jangraw 2. Baskets from fouls—Clark 3. Referee—Keneffek. Timer—Jackson. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

"BOMB LIKE A WOMAN."

Because You Can Never Tell What It Is Going to Do Next.

London, Feb. 9.—"A bomb is like a woman, you can never tell what it is going to do next," writes an Irish officer from the British front in Flanders. He has been engaged for several weeks in experimenting with bombs and various new-fangled bomb-throwing devices.

"The more one has to do with bombs, the more afraid one becomes of them," he continued, "for one cannot play with explosives all day without going aloft some time, and the toll of good men who have been blown to pieces by their own bombs is both long and sad."

"Bomb throwing as an art is still in its infancy, changing almost from day to day, and what state of development or perfection it will have reached before the end of the war cannot be guessed. At the best it is a fiendish way of fighting, for its injuries are ever of the ghastliest."

"Yet bombing, like most other aspects of the war, has its humorous side, and I have seen a whole trench helpless with laughter at the sight of two men running opposite ways to avoid a sausage bomb they had spotted sailing over from a German trench mortar. They collided, and sat down facing each other like vaudeville comedians. The bomb dropped in the middle, almost touching them both, and then completely failed to explode."
"One morning twenty or more members of the general staff came around to our trench to witness a test of a new catapult arrangement for throwing bombs to the considerable distance of 250 yards. With great interest they watched the screwing down of the great arm, and the placing and securing of the bomb in position. Then upwards and forwards swung the arm, but the missile, instead of hurtling in the direction of the enemy, rose gently a few feet in the air, not having been properly secured, and then prepared to descend again to earth. Such a rapid and complete self-effacement of staff officers had never before been seen; they fled like rabbits, and as they rounded the corner, of the trench, the bomb went off a few feet from the ground, completely destroying the new catapult."

WEBSTERVILLE.

A meeting of the Donside club will be held in the ante-room of Miles' hall, Grantville, on Thursday evening, the 10th, at 7:30. By order of president.

Start Tomorrow and Keep It Up Every Morning

Get in the habit of drinking a glass of hot water before breakfast.

We're not here long, so let's make our stay agreeable. Let us live well, eat well, digest well, work well, sleep well, and look well, what a glorious condition to attain, and yet, how very easy it is if one will only adopt the morning inside bath.

Folks who are accustomed to feel dull and heavy when they arise, splitting headache, stuffy from a cold, foul tongue, nasty breath, acid stomach, can, instead, feel as fresh as a daisy by opening the sluices of the system each morning and flushing out the whole of the internal poisonous stagnant matter.

Everyone, whether ailing, sick or well, should, each morning, before breakfast, drink a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it to wash from the stomach, liver and bowels the previous day's indigestible waste, sour bile, and poisonous toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach. The action of hot water and limestone phosphate on an empty stomach is wonderfully invigorating. It cleans out all the sour fermentations, gases, waste and acidity and gives one a splendid appetite for breakfast. While you are enjoying your breakfast the water and phosphate is quietly extracting a large volume of water from the blood and getting ready for a thorough flushing of all the inside organs.

The millions of people who are bothered with constipation, bilious spells, stomach trouble; others who have sallow skins, blood disorders and sickly complexions are urged to get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from the drug store. This will cost very little, but is sufficient to make anyone a pronounced crank on the subject of inside bathing before breakfast.—Adv.

GERMANY'S PEACE MOVE WITH JAPAN

Premier Okuma Said, However, That Japan Would Adhere to the London Peace Declaration Not to Make Separate Peace.

Tokio, Feb. 9.—Confirmation of report that Germany has been unsuccessfully trying to conclude a separate peace with Japan was made by Count Okuma, the premier, in an interview with a representative of the Kokumin Shimbum on Jan. 5. The premier believed this indicated that Germany was showing certain signs of suffering, chiefly as a result of the weakened condition of her finances.

While no details of the peace negotiations were made public, the premier said it was hardly necessary to announce that Japan would adhere to the London peace declaration by which she had agreed not to make a separate peace.

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"The fact," he said, "that the anti-Japanese sentiment in Canada, the United States, Australia and other countries has gradually subsided and is being replaced with a favorable sentiment towards Japan is due to our acts of loyalty to pledges."

At the same time the premier made the important announcement that Japan is about to obtain from Russia certain concessions in forestry, mining and other industries in the northern half



Some Overcoat Isn't It?

Hart Schaffner & Marx made it.

But if you think it is smart looking in the picture, you ought to see it in the wool; you will realize why the young men of America have made the S. H. & M. styles their favorite overcoats. We'll show it to you any day.

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JAPANESE CRITICISE ENGLISH ALLIANCE

Some Doubt Expressed About the Continuation of Alliance Because There Are Few Points of Identity in National Ideals.

Tokio, Feb. 9.—The great subject of discussion in Tokio to-day is the recent outburst in a section of the Japanese press against the Anglo-Japanese alliance. So violent has been the campaign of attack that another part of the press has risen to the defense of the alliance and the correspondent of the London Times for the far East in an article made a detailed answer to the Japanese criticisms. The tenor of this article caused as much sensation as the original Japanese outburst.

The Japanese criticisms of the alliance were largely written by professors in the Imperial university, headed by Prof. Tongyu Tatebe, who is a teacher of literature. These writers mostly conclude that the alliance with Great Britain is harmful to Japan. Prof. Tatebe doubts whether the alliance can be continued for long because there are but few points of identity in the national ideals of Japan and England. He said: "Can such great honorable national ideals as those held by Japan be found in England? Intelligent persons will be able to decide at once as to that. As the national ideal of England is individualism and selfishness, so the guiding principle of England in international dealings is also individualism and selfishness."

And the professor continues: "Japan stands for loyalty and justice; Germany for loyalty and justice; England for selfishness and disloyalty. It is because of this selfishness and disloyalty that England, while speaking of ultimate victory is reporting daily advance by an inch and retreats by another inch. The

British are a race of 'long sleeves' (poor fighters). We cannot afford to keep company with such a country."

Prof. Masutaro Niita, another member of the staff of the Imperial university, contributes an article in which he declares that the development of Japan's national power and the increase of the navy may give a feeling of great anxiety to England and her colonial possessions in the Orient, especially as to the fate of Australia. Japan's star indicates that she must develop her power on land and sea and if Japan should expand greatly, England doubtless would not like it. The writer urges that the responsibility of Japan arising out of the alliance is greater than that of England and that at the present time England is using the treaty as a club to beat Japan. He thinks that the alliance has lost its foundation both for Japan and for England.

To solve the problem of what effect the war will have upon the alliance one must decide what the result of the war will be. He thinks that while Germany is in a superior position at this time she will doubtless be humiliated by the entente powers. But Prof. Niita figures that since the entente powers are losing their strength they will naturally wish to conclude peace in due time, a peace which, he thinks, will be made on terms of restoring the ante-war status and boundary lines as much as possible. The professor is apprehensive as to the burden that may be placed upon Japan in the future on account of the alliance and he is fearful as to the safe outcome of Japan's policy in China, which is that of seeking economic development. To secure a market in India is next in importance to securing a market in China, in his opinion. He realizes that some Indians may think of securing the independence of India but is rather inclined to think that from the Japanese standpoint it is better that India remain under British rule.

EAST BARRE.

M. J. Whitcomb has sold out his livery business in this place.

Camel

Cigarettes

are wide-open for comparison with any cigarette at any price! Most sensitive smokers appreciate the pleasure Camel quality offers. They prefer it to premiums or coupons! Freedom from tongue-bite and throat-parch is as welcome as is the absence of any unpleasant cigarette after-taste!

Camels are blended choice Turkish and choice Domestic tobaccos; you'll prefer their new flavor and mild-smoothness to either kind of tobacco smoked straight! That desirable, satisfying "body" is all there—without any come-back! No matter how many you smoke!

Camels are sold everywhere in scientifically sealed packages, 20 for 10c; or ten packages (200 cigarettes) in a glassine-paper-covered carton for \$1.00. We strongly recommend the carton for the home or office supply or when you travel.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.



The stamp placed over and under the package, which keeps out air, thereby preserving the quality of the blended tobaccos. By inserting the fingers as illustrated, the stamp easily breaks without tearing the tin foil, which holds back the air.